

# **National Defense Industrial Association 16th Annual Security Technology Symposium**



## **SECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT (SRM) PROGRAM**

**Quinten Johnson  
Office of Civil Aviation Security  
Policy & Planning**

# **FAA INFRASTRUCTURE**

## **The Long Pole In The Tent**

- ◆ **49,000 PLUS PERMANENT EMPLOYEES**
- ◆ **4,204 AIR NAVIGATION FACILITIES**
  - **EXAMPLES: VHF OMNI RANGE, INSTRUMENT LANDING SYSTEMS, APPROACH LIGHT SYSTEM, RUNWAY END IDENTIFICATION LIGHTS, AND RUNWAY VISUAL RANGE EQUIPMENT**
- ◆ **3,685 AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL FACILITIES**
  - **EXAMPLES: AIR ROUTE TRAFFIC CONTROL CENTERS, AIRPORT TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWERS, AUTOMATED RADAR TERMINAL SYSTEMS, AND FLIGHT SERVICE STATIONS**

# WHAT IS SRM?

- ◆ **SRM is the logical process that is used to determine:**
  - Criticality, vulnerability and risk
  - What risks are acceptable
  - What risks are unacceptable
  - What type and extent of countermeasures are required to reduce unacceptable risks to an acceptable level
- ◆ **SRM is a dynamic and interactive process that should be part of the life cycle of every program, project, operation, system, and facility.**

# DRIVERS

## Common Sense & PDD-63

- “...TO SWIFTLY ELIMINATE ANY SIGNIFICANT VULNERABILITY TO BOTH PHYSICAL AND CYBER ATTACKS ON OUR CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURES..” *SRM DEVELOPS COST EFFECTIVE RISK REDUCTION COUNTER-MEASURES TO EFFECTIVELY ELIMINATE OR REDUCE VULNERABILITY AND RISKS TO FAA EMPLOYEES AND CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE TO AN ACCEPTABLE LEVEL*

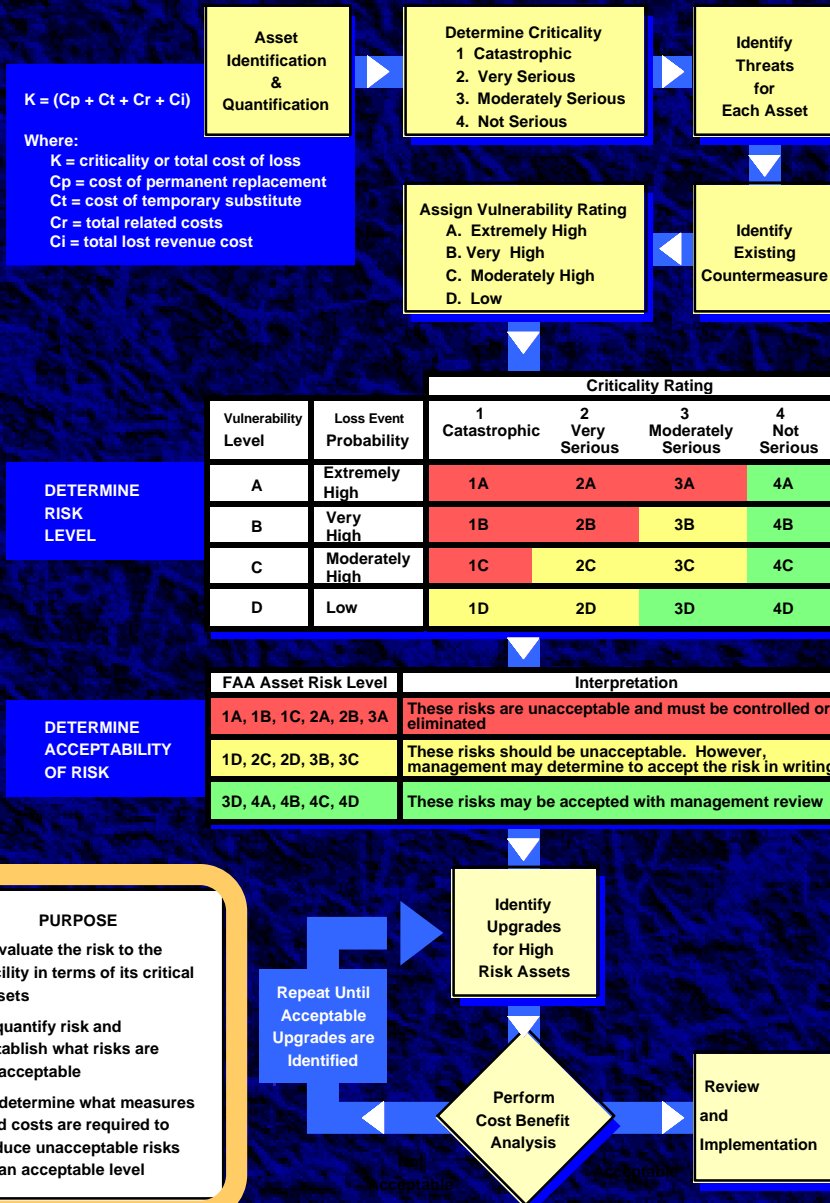
# DRIVERS

## FAA POLICY

**“For operational integrity, the FAA will apply comprehensive security risk management strategies to identify and effectively deal with vulnerabilities and risks to people and facilities. In addition to physical security activities, the FAA’s information security efforts will ensure the availability , integrity, and confidentiality of NAS operational data and systems.”** *Jane F. Garvey, Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, Blueprint for NAS Modernization, January 1999*

## FAA SECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS

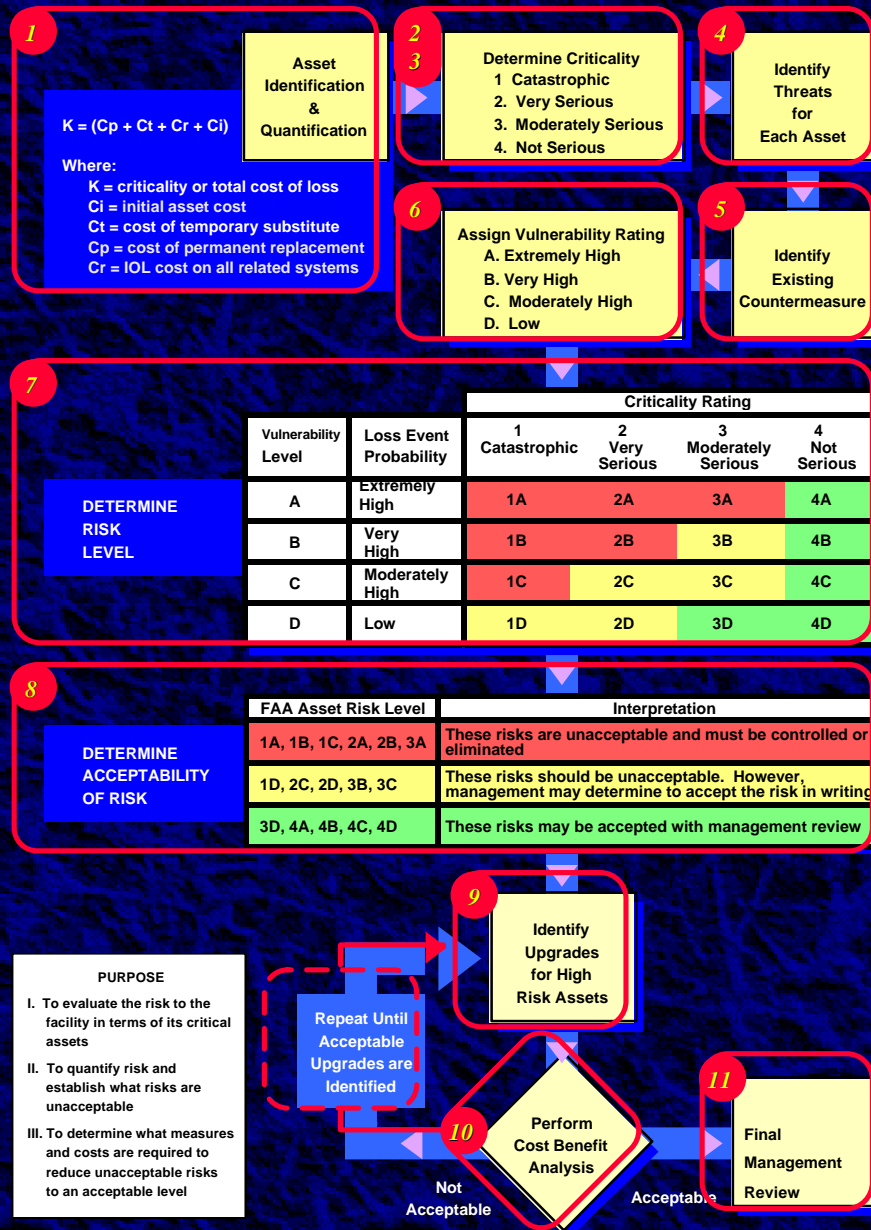
# SRM Purpose



- To evaluate the risk to the facility in terms of its critical assets
- To quantify risk and establish what risks are unacceptable
- To determine what measures and costs are required to reduce unacceptable risks to an acceptable level



## FAA SECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS



## SRM Review

**1** Asset Identification and Quantification

**2.** Determine Criticality Rating  
**3** Assign Criticality Designator

**4** Identify Threats to Each Asset

**5** Identify Existing Countermeasure

**6** Assign Vulnerability Level

**7** Determine Risk Level

**8** Determine Acceptability of Risk

**9** Identify Risk Reduction Measures

**10.** Perform Cost Benefit Analysis

**11.** Review and Implementation

# IDENTIFICATION OF ASSETS

- ◆ It is essential that the critical assets be identified and quantified to develop a true perspective regarding criticality and impact of loss.
- ◆ In terms of the common language of SRM, human life must be assigned a value as the most critical of FAA's assets. This value is \$2.7 million per human life.

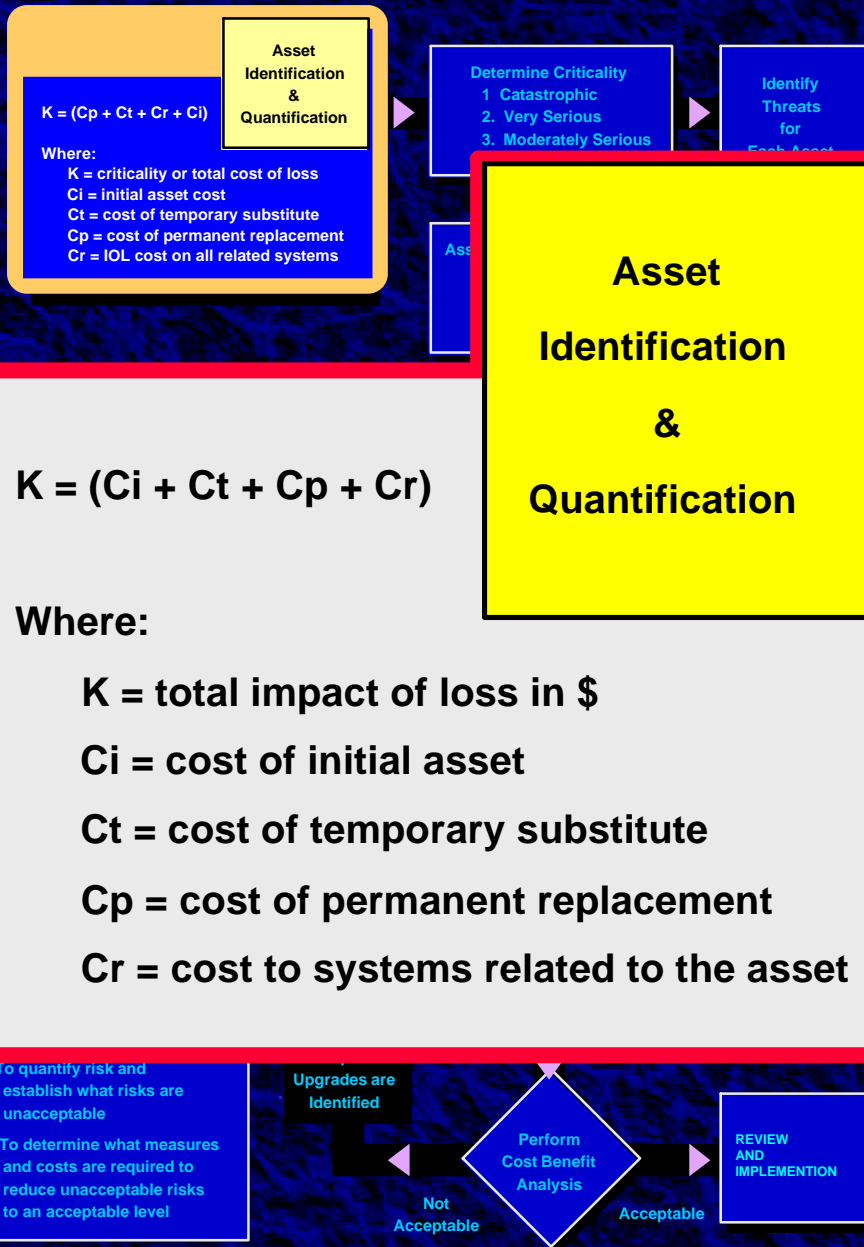


# CONCEPT OF ASSET

- ◆ Assets include personnel, equipment, systems, operations, data, and procedures, whose value can be quantified in terms of dollars.
- ◆ Each asset can have vulnerabilities and risks.
- ◆ To evaluate pure risk, assets must be quantified in terms of criticality, vulnerability, and risk.



## FAA SECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS



# SRM Asset Identification

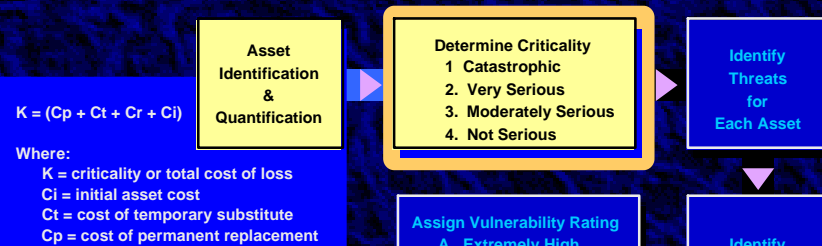
1.

## Identification of assets

- Assets are specifically identified by function and criticality
- Each asset is evaluated in \$ cost terms of its:
  - Initial acquisition
  - Temporary substitute
  - Permanent replacement
  - Related systems impacted by the asset's loss

## FAA SECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS

# SRM Determine Criticality



### Determine Criticality

1. Catastrophic
2. Very Serious
3. Moderately Serious
4. Not Serious

3.

Assign a numeric criticality designator.

Arrange assets in order of priority with the most critical first, and the least critical last.

#### ACCEPTABILITY OF RISK

1D, 2C, 2D, 3B, 3C

These risks should be unacceptable. However, management may determine to accept the risk in writing

3D, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D

These risks may be accepted with management review



# FAA SECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS

DETERMINE  
RISK  
LEVEL

## SRM Risk Logic

$$K = (C_p + C_t + C_r + C_i)$$

Where:

K = criticality or total cost of loss  
Ci = initial asset cost  
Ct = cost of temporary substitute  
Cp = cost of permanent replacement  
Cr = IOL cost on all related systems

Asset  
Identification  
&  
Quantification

Determine Criticality  
1. Catastrophic  
2. Very Serious  
3. Moderately Serious  
4. Not Serious

Identify  
Threats  
for  
Each Asset

Assign Vulnerability Rating  
A. Extremely High  
B. Very High  
C. Moderately High  
D. Low

Identify  
Existing  
Countermeasure

## RISK MATRIX

Assessed  
Rating

Probability  
of Loss

		Criticality Rating			
Vulnerability Level	Loss Event Probability	1 Catastrophic	2 Very Serious	3 Moderately Serious	4 Not Serious
A	Extremely High	1A	2A	3A	4A
B	Very High	1B	2B	3B	4B
C	Moderately High	1C	2C	3C	4C
D	Low	1D	2D	3D	4D

# BUY IN

- ◆ Facility Manager
- ◆ Facility Security Risk Management Committee
- ◆ Associate Administrator for Air Traffic Services
- ◆ Joint Resources Council
- ◆ Administrator

# BUY WHAT?

- ◆ **Funding Stream Is Baseline**
  - **NAS Facilities Program Decides**
    - **Integrated Product Team Buys**



# BUY WHAT?

- ◆ Funding Stream Is Baseline
  - NAS Facilities Program Decides
    - Integrated Product Team Buys

EVERYBODY GRIPES !

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